

December 16, 1925

A. J. Henry. The North Pacific statistical anticyclone.

January 13, 1926

O. L. Fassig.—Rainfall of the Caribbean region.

January 27, 1926

O. L. Fassig. Upper air work at San Juan.*C. F. Marvin.* A proposed international temperature scale.

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C. F. Marvin. Recently published investigations of meteorological periodicities.

February 24, 1926

Messrs. Weightman, Mitchell, and Henry. Analysis and discussion of Clayton's weather forecasts from solar radiation data.

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**C. F. Brooks.* The Gulf Stream and the Weather: Project and Progress.

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H. H. Kimball. Possible thermal effects of fluctuations in the solar constant, of fluctuations in insolation, and of fluctuations in ultraviolet solar radiation.*W. J. Humphreys.* Measurements of ultraviolet solar radiation, and of ozone in the atmosphere.

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H. C. Frankenfield. The Weather Bureau's river work in the Ohio Valley.

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**C. G. Rossby.* The work of the Swedish meteorological service.

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**Capt. A. H. Thiessen.* The meteorological work of the United States Signal Corps.

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**C. F. Brooks.* The general problem of scientific long-range forecasting.

May 19, 1926

C. F. Marvin and E. B. Calvert. The Weather Bureau Service on the Pacific coast, with especial reference to fire-weather warnings.

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HAILSTORM AT DALLAS, TEX., MAY 8, 1926

By JOSEPH L. CLINE

[Weather Bureau Office, Dallas, May 10, 1926]

On the morning of May 8, 1926, the northern portion of eastern Texas was in the southeast quadrant of a fairly well marked depression with a trough formation extending northward from the lower Rio Grande Valley. A warning of local thunderstorms was issued at Dallas on this morning.

The sky on the 8th was generally clear to partly cloudy, and the temperature rose from 65° F., at 4 a. m. to 85° at 5 p. m. The sun shone brightly in the afternoon, with no local indications of any disturbance except a slowly falling barometer, until 4:10 p. m., when a heavy bank of clouds came from the north and northwest, covering the sky by 4:40 p. m. Rain began at 6:59 p. m., and hail fell with the rain from 7:04 p. m. to 7:25 p. m., the barometer having reached its lowest point, 29.59 inches, at about 7:10 p. m., after which a sharp rise of 0.08 inch occurred. Vivid lightning attended the storm, but there were no unusual meteorological

conditions except the unprecedented hailstorm. The storm moved toward the southeast, its center passing slightly east of the station.

Hail fell over an area 1 to 15 miles wide, from about 25 miles north of Dallas to more than 25 miles southeast of Dallas, the region of heaviest hail and greatest damage extending from about 10 miles north of the city southward over the central and eastern portions of it to about 15 miles southeast of the Weather Bureau station. No rain or hail fell 10 miles southwest of the station and none in the southwest portion of Oak Cliff.

Hailstones of various sizes and shapes were reported. Some were compared in size to hen's eggs and others to baseballs, while on the outer edge of the storm they were as small or smaller than common moth balls. Near White Rock Lake some of them measured 7 inches in circumference the long way and 5 inches round the body. Hailstones which fell in Highland Park, 5 miles north of the Weather Bureau station, measured 2 to 4 inches in diameter, some being as large as and having the shape of good-sized cooking squash. Reliable reports indicate that the largest hailstones were 8 to 12 inches in circumference, having 5 to 8 layers, some of the stones weighing 22 ounces. Mr. P. S. Cook, observer, who was in the storm near the Weather Bureau office, measured one hailstone 4.2 inches in diameter.

Damage by hail and wind to structures in Dallas and Dallas County was estimated at more than three-quarters of a million dollars. In buildings in the business section of the city plate-glass windows, glass in windows on northern exposures and in most skylights were broken. Many residences will have to be supplied with new roof coverings, especially in the southeastern part of the city, where roofs of composition, tile, and old shingles were demolished. Tops of automobiles and street cars were punctured by the hailstones. The damage at its worst was so great that the scene in the streets resembled destruction by machine-gun fire.

Scores of people were injured, none fatally. A few horses and other animals were reported to have been killed. Crops and much fruit were destroyed, though the area of total loss of these was small. The sunshine recorder was the only instrument broken by hail at the Weather Bureau office.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR SOUTHERN SOUTH AMERICA, APRIL, 1926

By Señor J. B. NAVARRETE

[El Salto Observatory, Santiago, Chile]

(Translated by B. M. V.)

The atmospheric régime over Chile during April was relatively stable, and it was somewhat rainy in the southern zone.

High pressure in the south during the 2d-4th caused generally fine weather in southern South America.

Between the 5th and 7th an important depression crossed the far southern region, causing rain over the southern part of the continent as far north as Arauco Province. At Valdivia 15 mm. fell on the 6th.

During the 8th-14th high pressure occupied the southern area, causing generally fine weather and low temperature, with cold waves in the southern Provinces and minima below freezing in Lonquimay.

On the 15th a new depression crossed the far south, giving bad weather and rains as far as Valdivia; 15 mm. fell at this farthest point where rain occurred.